

by get a larger sum than they now obtain, and the honor of the law would be vindicated. There was no law to be altered proposed in the law as it is now, with respect to Judge's salaries. He did not see how the House could fix them, because it was the intention of the law not to impose them upon the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, but that the municipalities should pay them. The municipalities, however, had not the means to pay them. The Public Accounts showed that in most of the counties the fee fund had been insufficient to pay the salaries, and the deficiency had been charged to the Consolidated Fund. As to the rate of salary, he did think that the minimum of £250 was too small, it should not be less than £450 or £500. The Judges now all received a larger salary than £250. The lowest salary received by any Judge in Upper Canada being £350, and in addition an allowance of £50 a year for travelling expenses. He had always thought that salaries of £500 should not be increased with any application to Parliament. Many Judges got £550. That of the counties of York and Peel received £500, Northumberland £500; seventeen Judges out of thirty-one received £500, and the rest less. They got their salaries according to population. He would propose that either £450 or £500 should be the minimum, and £650 the maximum. With these explanations he thought the House could go into committee.

Mr. Scatcherd said, that in consequence of the late division of the counties, and from other circumstances, the Clerks of the Peace were in some counties over-paid, in some under-paid. It was for this reason that he desired the House should be put in possession of information in regard to what they now received, before fixing their remuneration for the future.

Hon. Mr. Robinson regretted that the Attorney General had thrown out a hint, that he might delay the question of fixing the remuneration of Clerks of the Peace. Great hardship would be inflicted if the matter was delayed for another session.

Mr. Brown was not prepared to say that the salaries of the county Judges required no increase. He thought the statements made in the House tonight clearly showed that an increase was necessary in some of them, and he was aware that such was the fact. But he altogether differed from the member from Northumberland, when he said there was no other way of effecting the increase, than that presented by the Government. He thought there could not be more objectionable proposals made than that they should hand over to the Government the power of determining the salaries of the Judges as they pleased.

Attorney General Macdonald.—That power the Government now have and always had. The only alteration we make is to raise the maximum salary from £500 to £650.

Mr. Brown said he was aware of that; but it was a most objectionable power to give them, and he had always opposed it. In 1853, when the Government asked to have a supplementary sum of £50 placed in their hands, to do out to this judge or that judge at their pleasure, he had opposed it very strenuously. To put Judges of the land in the position of coming to members of the House, and asking them to give them power, was not democratic to the members of the House and to the Government, and more degrading to the Judges. What had raised the Bench of Great Britain to the high position it occupied in the estimation of the People of England, and of all other nations, but the thorough independence of its position—the complete independence of the Judges of all political parties and of the Government of the day? And where would that independence be if they gave the Executive the power of raising the salaries of the county Judges from £500 to £650? Now, they do not embrace the opportunity of laying down those judges who belonged to the Conservative party? And then, when the Reformers crossed over and took office, would they not do the same?

Census for 1857.
Mr. Brown moved, "That it is expedient that a Census of the people of Canada be taken on the 12th of January, 1857." He was assumed that this was a motion which would commend itself to the approbation of the House. The law at present was, that the census should be taken every ten years; that was taken in 1852, and would not be taken again until 1862. Now it could not be denied that in a country changing its relations so rapidly as this was, it was much more for long a space to elapse without a census. The population of Upper Canada had doubled in less than two years, and it was desirable for many important considerations that the census should be more frequently taken. It was desirable that other countries should be aware of the progress of the Province in population, commerce, wealth, and all the industrial arts established in the country. And it was especially necessary when it was considered that the population of Upper Canada was so much larger than that of Lower Canada (Great Britain). At the last census it was 62,000 (1852), and on the same rate of increase that prevailed before it was taken, the superiority of Upper Canada must have been vastly augmented since then. It was absolutely necessary that in the discussion of those vitally important questions now before the country, the relative strength of the population of the two sections should be accurately known; and this could only be done by taking the census. He trusted that no objection would be made to his motion, based upon any considerations of the expense attending upon the proposal. The cost of taking the last census was something over £16,000; and surely the expenditure of such a sum would be warranted in view of the great benefits to be obtained. It was difficult to conceive what tangible argument could be brought to bear against this motion. With these remarks he would place his resolution in the Speaker's hands. He would wait to hear what hon. members might have in opposition to the motion. If it was carried, he would move the House into Committee on the whole motion, to adopt a different period for taking the census to that of England and the United States. It was more convenient for this country that it should be taken at considerable intervals of time, because then the occasional sudden influx of emigrants into either section of the Province would not interfere so much with obtaining a fair average estimate of the population and the permanent actual growth of the country. The present law directing the census to be taken every ten years ought to be retained. Considering that the increase of the population in the United States was as rapid as in Canada, and that the influx of foreigners into the former was much more marked than the latter, he did not see any ground for altering the present system while in those respects the two countries stand alike. In case it was known that next year or the year after a census was to be taken for any particular purpose, it would be a census which could not be relied upon for any practical purpose. There would be in either end the Province a struggle as to which should falsify the returns most. They had already seen the effect of this in certain countries.

In Lower Canada, where the number of voters exceeded the entire population. If the hon. member for Lambton's motion prevailed, it would very much influence the question of Representation by Population.—But it might possibly be had with a view to the distribution of the Clergy Reserves money, although he did not think that there was any justification for it upon that ground. There should be a fixed rule for taking the census, with regard to that question of Representation by Population, and it was advisable that the basis of Representation should not be altered every few years, for in Upper Canada there were various points which the emigration of the year favoured more than others; but a fixed system was necessary, because the population was constantly fluctuating. He did not think that the census ought to be taken for any political purposes. A decennial census should be taken for higher purposes than to attain a political end, and to have a special census taken now, would cause much excitement, and damage the decennial system, and we should have an inaccurate census taken, and the Province be put to great expense thereby. The expense of taking the census of 1852 was £16,810, besides other charges; and why should £20,000, or thereabouts, be thrown away, unless to attain objects of great benefit to the Province? The hon. member had made out no case for this new method, but was proposing a system very objectionable in its character, and which was not elsewhere adopted. The hon. member was disturbing the system which was without England and the United States, and without accomplishing any good purpose; and he hoped that this motion would not be entertained. If we waited patiently for four or five years, we should have a complete census of the progress in population, wealth, and material improvements of the country.

From the Globe.
The Cayley Omnibus

WHOLESALE LOG-ROLLING!

The few surviving apologists of the Coalition have ventured to deny the correctness of our statement as to the outrageous proposition made by Mr. Inspector General Cayley to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, but ejected by it. We now publish the document *refuting* and leave the Government to digest till the 12th inst.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 6th May, 1856.

SIR.—I have now the honour, in reply to your request, to furnish you with a memorandum of the terms on which, after much anxious consideration, the Government conceive they would be justified in recommending to Parliament the granting of aid to the Grand Trunk Railway.

You, sir, cannot be insensible to the many difficulties which beset this question, or the difference of opinion which exist as to the best mode of disposing of them; and, as the further course of the Government may materially be influenced by the opinion which you, as the accredited Agent of the English Proprietors, may entertain of the practical results to be expected from the outline of the Scheme which I have sketched. I shall be obliged by your favouring me with your views thereon, which I may submit to the Governor General, and my colleagues in the Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours obedient servant,
WM. CAYLEY.

To the Hon. Wm. NAPIER, Toronto.

PROPOSAL FOR RELIEF TO THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

1st. The company to be empowered to issue Preferential Bonds, to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling.
2nd. The Bonds not to be issued until the Railway is finished, and in operation from St. Thomas to Stratford.
3rd. The proceeds of the £2,000,000 to be paid over to the Provincial Agents in London, and released on certificate of Receiver General, on proof of progress of work.
4th. The proceeds to be appropriated as follows:—

London to St. Mary's, Stratford and Samia Branch	£150,000
Subsidiary lines at Port Hope, Cobourg, and Prescott	100,000
Victoria Bridge	800,000
Thomas and River du Loup	525,000
Three Rivers Branch	125,000
Total	£2,000,000

5th. The St. Mary's and London Branch, and subsidiary lines to be completed by 1st September, 1857; the Stratford and Samia by 1st September, 1858; the Three Rivers and Athabasca by 1st January, 1859; the Victoria Bridge by 1st January, 1860; the Thomas and River du Loup by 1st January, 1861.

If any portion of the roads above specified, originally entitled to the guarantee, be not completed at the date provided, the Company will return to the Government £3,000 sterling for every mile remaining unfinished. Credit being given to the Company for so much in payment of the Provincial guarantee.

The St. John's [N.B.] Morning Freeman complains that the Legislature frequently sits with closed doors, and intimates that the session is drawing to a close, the temper of the members has not mended. The *Freeman* of the 1st instant says:—Another closed door has been taken place in the Assembly. We are attacking Yankee perfection, and promise to exceed those whom we have laboured to imitate. New Brunswick has never yet seen so rowdy an Assembly, and that too with a Prohibitory Law in force. The public chest is closed, but not a copper is left in it, and the Legislature will be prolonged to-day.

Kennell, Strong & Co. Patent Medicine vendors in London, C. W., have failed for a large amount. The failure was owing to land speculations entered into by Kennell, which afterwards proved unsuccessful. It is supposed that many parties in London were deceived by his paper advertisement. He was arrested, but subsequently got out on bail. Mr. Kennell's Glass being his bail. As soon as he was liberated he removed himself to the United States. When his flight came to the knowledge of a Mr. Rolph, he accused Mr. Glass of having aided him in his frauds. Mr. Glass denied, but ultimately the affair led to a personal encounter between the two gentlemen, and Mr. Rolph intends to appeal to the Courts for satisfaction for the assault.—*Ex.*

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Session 1855-56.—On Thursday, 20th April, after examination on the various subjects prescribed, the Senate Academics of the University to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz:

Robert Campbell, Dunscombe; John Alexander McKenzie, London; with honours George Smith Ross, Kingston; William Edgar McKay, King.

And the following gentlemen, to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine:—
Marshall Jacob Brown, Waterloo, Frontenac; Octavian Yates, Kingston, Canada; West; Benjamin Franklin, Port Rowan (Norfolk); George H. Corbett, Toronto; John J. Campbell, Brooklyn, Ontario.

THE North York Sentinel.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, LITERATURE, PUBLIC INTEREST, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
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A. BOUTBEE, Editor.

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PRINTING, BOOKS, &c., and we are now prepared to execute

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The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1856.

The Peace.

We receive by the *America*, what is supposed to be an authentic synopsis of the treaty of peace, just concluded at Paris, which we give in another column.

We believe that the terms of the peace are not such as by any means give unequal satisfaction to the people of England; that such would be the issue, has probably been anticipated by most of those who thought deeply on the subject. In close alliance with France, with objects avowedly the same, it was clear that her influence would always be sufficient to turn the strength of the powers into such a channel as she might think best, for accomplishing the objects sought to be attained. With two nations so differently constituted, it could scarcely be expected that their views, influenced by opposite circumstances, could long remain identical. The French are naturally a much more war-like people, rash and impulsive, they enter readily into strife without weighing carefully the attendant consequences—cherishing with a warm enthusiasm the ancient prestige attached to their name—the memory of their glory won under the first Napoleon, fresh in the thoughts of many, familiar in the fancy of all. Moreover, yet smiting under the sense of that terrible catastrophe, attendant on their first conflict with that fierce Northern power, which had proved so fatal to the influence and glory of their national renown, the French nation rushed eagerly into the struggle with Russia, thirsting to win again that fame which had for a while paled in a contest with the strange and barbarous, yet iron power of the autocrat. They were successful in what were to France and Frenchmen the chief incitements to warfare. Although inferior to England in the development of a strength, and in the possession of the attributes requisite to ensure a permanent success—more especially when we consider the peculiar nature of the foe to whom they were jointly opposed—it cannot be denied that in the first onset of the great struggle France won to herself, through the freely lavished blood of her brave sons, a species of renown more perceptible and attractive to the common observer, than was secured by the not less arduous bravery and unshaken determination of our own brave troops; but, like the unpractised wrestler, her whole strength was put forth at first, and the consequent reaction fell before the much desired object was half obtained. Viewing the question in this light, we may no longer wonder that France was too willing to enter into a negotiation with the powerful foe another campaign had inevitably proved her inferiority to Great Britain in the means to support a lengthened war. But, far different were the motives that actuated England in entering on the contest. Viewing with the deepest apprehension the conduct of Russia, and feeling that the designs of the Czar were subversive of the interests of Europe, yet, fully convinced of the injurious effects of a war, the Statesmen who at the time swayed her destinies spared no effort, left no means untaken to avert the threatened blow, deprecating the commencement of a second struggle, when, again the blood of thousands of her bravest sons should be poured forth, and countless millions of her wealth be devoted to preserving the interests of other and distant nations. So far was this pacific course pursued, that the very people of England began to attach blame for revolution, if not pusillanimity, to those engaged in the negotiations. But when it became apparent that there was no longer any reasonable hope for hastening the negotiations to a favorable close, neither palliating nor reluctance was shown in doing, and doing thoroughly, what from the position of Great Britain seemed her duty. The sense of the people was that Russia, acting in aggression, was seeking to perpetrate a great wrong, and we entered the strife in a just cause, on a scale commensurate with our power, and worthy of the cause. Although the details of the first year's campaign showed that our administrative facilities were more fitted for peace than war, we have no reason to blush at the result. Alma and Inkermann will be blazoned on the scroll of fame when the defects in our Commissariat are forgotten, and the memory of Englishmen will always fondly dwell on the laurels there so fairly gained; it only adds to the satisfaction to be felt at the

proud position in which we stood, prepared to renew the struggle, when Russia, alarmed at the tempest she had raised, professed herself anxious for peace on fair and equitable terms. It is not strange that Englishmen, proudly conscious of the ability they displayed in bearing themselves honorably and successfully, through a prolonged contest, should feel disappointed at seeing Russia escape so easily from the consequences of her unjustifiable attempt. Arms were taken up to redress a wrong, the aggressor tacitly admits her bad faith, and yet the negotiations are concluded without compensation being made to the sufferers by her unjust policy, while it is patent to all that the bad result of the negotiations affords no safe barrier against the renewing of similar encroachments in after years.

Childs vs. G. W. R. Co.

Wednesday, May 7, 1856.

This was an action for damages against the defendants, which had been postponed since Fall Assizes. The circumstances out of which it arose are briefly these:—In April 1855 the plaintiff purchased a through ticket in Chicago, from thence to Niagara Falls, on the understanding that he would be at liberty to halt or "lay over" on the route as long and as often as he pleased. So the plaintiff alleged, and on reaching Paris there he halted, on assuming his seat in the cars afterwards, the conductor told him to take his ticket, which was what is called a conductor's cheque, which he had received at Windsor, in lieu of his coupon ticket for this portion of the route, and at that time had the name of the conductor by whom it was issued printed on the face of it, but now issued as used instead of names. The train was stopped at Fairchild's Creek, for the purpose of putting the plaintiff off, but on the remonstrance of gentlemen to whom he was known, he was permitted to proceed on to Hamilton. An assault was complained of as having taken place at this point, but the evidence did not establish that fact. At Hamilton the plaintiff stopped again, and during his stay there had an interview with an official of the railroad, by whom it would seem the matter was explained. But the plaintiff was not satisfied with anything short of a refund of the money he had paid, and he took his seat in the cars, remarking at the time to the gentleman sitting by him that he expected there would be trouble about his ticket, and so there was. His ticket was refused and at Stony Creek he was forcibly ejected from the cars. And hence this action.

In defence it was denied that the agent at Chicago had power or authority to make such a contract, and it was further urged by the counsel for the defendants (Messrs. O'Reilly & Co.) that the plaintiff must have been aware that such a contract could not be possibly carried out, as being contrary in some degree, to the terms printed on the tickets and generally understood. But it appeared, in evidence, that it was the custom for through passengers to "lay over" on similar tickets to that possessed by the plaintiff, on mentioning to the conductor that they desired to do so, but no public notice of this regulation was given, either on the tickets or otherwise. It appeared that when conductors were made aware that passengers desired to "lay over," they put a private mark on the tickets, which enabled other conductors to understand the arrangement. It did not appear that more violence had been used than was necessary to remove the plaintiff from the cars, and in doing so the conductor was merely acting on positive instructions.

It was held by the Court that sufficient proof of authority on the part of the Chicago agent had been shown, and the jury came into Court and returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding him costs of damages, which were £100.

Mr. Sadler, Counsel for plaintiff, stated that under the Division Court Act it required a verdict of £10 to entitle plaintiff to costs without a certificate. His Lordship, however, thought differently, when the jury then said that they found a verdict for plaintiff for £40, or any other amount which would throw costs on the defendant. After the verdict was recorded Mr. Sadler moved for a certificate for costs, which we understood his Lordship to grant after looking into the statutes.

We give above the report of the trial Childs vs. the Great Western Rail Road Co. Most of our readers will remember the occurrence which gave rise to the suit, some twelve months since. The impression on the minds of the public then was, that Mr. Childs had been treated with great injustice and wanton insolence, which view has been sustained by the verdict of the Hamilton Jury, the far from wishing to encourage malicious prosecutions against Rail Road Companies, are loath to admit that stringent measures are frequently necessary to ensure civility on the part of their employees. Mr. Childs' case will, at least, teach the parties concerned that a passenger who has paid the full amount of fare, is not to be insulted, or forced from the cars with impunity; substantial justice should be the guiding rule in such circumstances, and if a traveller has paid value for what he seeks to avail himself of, and not willfully erred, he should receive that consideration due to all who come into the support of the road, and last, though not least, Rail Road Companies will find such a course of conduct productive of much solid good to themselves.

Camden and Amboy, N.J.

The physicians and surgeons who performed the principal labor consequent upon the accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in Burlington, N. J., on the 29th of August last, have, as yet, received no compensation for their services. Although at the time of the accident the Company gave express directions to those they engaged, they now refuse to pay their bills, on the ground that they were "not employed" by the Company. Some weeks since the Burlington physicians presented to the Board of Directors a respectful statement of the labor and responsibilities that they were compelled to assume on that occasion. Of this paper not the slightest notice has been taken. Every possible effort has been made on their part to come to an honorable settlement with the Company, but without success. This is not very strange, considering the quarter from which payment was expected. Still in the case of honorable men, it must sound strange.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We see by the above extract, that our Northern Road is not the only one that refuses to the medical men it employs any remuneration for their arduous services. We had previously thought that the Northern Road had attained an unenviable degree of

pre-eminence in repudiation, but from the above example, in the conduct of the wealthy Camden and Amboy Road, we are led to believe that, like many other traits of Railway character, the scheme for procuring the attendance of medical men on those injured on the road, originated in the futile imagination of our neighbors, who are deeply skilled in the various ways of making both ends meet by fines and management.

To the Editor of the North York Sentinel.

Wool Trade.

SIR,—As the season for sheep-shearing is close at hand, I beg to call the attention of wool growers and farmers generally, to a few important facts in relation to the wool trade. First, the order and cleanliness in which the wool should be prepared for the market. The wool should be thoroughly washed on the sheep, and the tags all clipped off—the sheep should then be allowed to run in a clean pasture until the wool gets dry, and then be immediately shorn. The fleeces should be kept clean, and folded lengthwise, with the shorn side out, and tied with a twist from the tail.

The practice of allowing sheep to run several days after being washed, and before shearing, should be avoided. Some farmers say that it is beneficial to the wool to allow the yolk to collect in it, but I can assure them that it will add to the weight, but by no means to the value. Wool can never be washed so clean on the sheep that there will not be sufficient animal oil left in it to keep it perfectly pliable, and beyond that, whether yolk or dirt, which will materially collect in the wool, is waste, as it must be washed out before the wool can be manufactured.

The practice of sending wool to market in a loose, disordered, or broken state, or if the fleeces are tied, having them tied with old ropes, or leatherwood bark, is very costly, to say the least, and wool brought forward in that state cannot be expected to command full market price. But the practice of rolling up all the largest filth of the Earl yard in the inside of the fleece, is the worst of all bad practices in sheep-shearing; it is dishonest in the extreme, and injures not only him who indulges in such practice, but the character of our Canadian wool generally.

A large proportion of the wool grown in this country is Leicester wool, and is of excellent quality for worsted. The Americans grow but very little of that description, hence, under the Reciprocity Treaty, our surplus wool will usually find a ready market in the United States, if proper care is taken in preparing it for market, and we can command a remunerative price. Our export wool trade may be increased to a vast extent, whilst our clothing trade, such as Southdown, Merino, or their crosses, will be sure to find a steady market among our own manufacturers.

Yours, &c., O. P. Q.

Newmarket, May 13th, 1856.

News Items.

Fire in Dundas.—The Dundas *Warrior* states that on the morning of the 7th inst., a fire was discovered in the cooper's shop, connected with the mills of James Crawford & Co., and had gained such a height before its discovery, that all efforts to subdue it were found to be in vain. The flames in a short time reached the other cooper's shop, which is situated on Governor's Road, and in a few minutes everything that was in the grasp of the flame was in a burning mass. The stable, and sheds of P. & T. Smith were destroyed, together with all the fences and buildings surrounding the Bank of British North America. About 4,000 barrels were burnt, together with all the tools of the workmen, and a very large quantity of slaves. The loss of Messrs Crawford & Co. is estimated to be about \$3,500. To Messrs Smith \$100. The tools of the workmen were believed to be worth \$100. No insurance was effected on any of the property destroyed.

We understand that on Thursday last two men, whose names we have been unable to learn, were drowned in Wrights Mill Pond, near Richmond Hill. The two deceased and another man were sailing in a boat on the pond, when by some means the boat was upset and two were drowned but the third managed to swim to the shore.—*Colonist.*

The Montreal *Advertiser* states that the arms for the Canadian Militia were landed on Saturday last from the *North American*. They consisted of 128 cases of Minie Rifles, Carbines, Swords and Pistols.

In the year 1834, according to the "Wool grower of the United States," the United States produced 52,000,000 pounds of wool, and imported 20,000,100 pounds; and Great Britain, in the year 1850, sheared and pulled about 275,000,000 pounds, and imported 77,000,000 pounds.

The *British Banner* states, that of the 48 members of Parliament who voted in favour of opening Museums, &c., on the Sabbath, nearly one-half were Irish members, and exactly one-third were Roman Catholics.

A young man named Cadworth died in the State of New York, nineteen years old who swallowed a rye straw, two inches and a half long when he was one year old. The straw was found in a perfect state of preservation, having been lodged in the right lung eighteen years.

The New York *Tribune* has a sensible article advising the importers and jobbers to prepare for a reduced trade, consequent upon lower prices of produce and other causes.

TORONTO A JEW.—A party of sixteen Germans were before Alderman Ogilvie, on Saturday afternoon, upon a charge proffered against them, by a boy named Bernadotte Gleberman. From the evidence of the youth it seems that himself and his father board at a laborer's house in Front-street, above Coates, kept by Wm. Lockfield. On the 22nd of the present month, during the absence of the father of the boy, the latter was beaten in the bar-room, by a number of the frequenters of the place, and he was afterwards carried up stairs and stretched upon a bed, where they stuck pins in him, and to silence his cries, covered his head with a pillow. The boy alleged that he was subjected to this treatment because he was a Jew, and because his tormentors who are Roman Catholics, wanted to punish him because the Jews crucified Christ! The father of the boy testified that his son had been badly beaten on the occasion alluded to, and that he found him after much difficulty locked up in the room and suffering from the treatment he had received.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "North American."

QUEBEC, May 7, 1856.

The Canadian steamship *North American* arrived at this port at a quarter to 7 o'clock this evening.

The French Army are being placed on a peace footing.

There is still no proof in the transmission of gold either way between England and the United States.

LONDON, Monday Evening 22d.

The *Globe* states that Lord Clarendon has declined the honor of a Marquisate offered to him by Her Majesty.

PARIS, Monday Evening.

Trade improving. In corn little variation, but generally tending downward.

VIENNA, April 18.

